

Appendix
An Appendix to a petition presented to the Honorable the House of Assembly, dated Oct. 18th, 1854, and containing a fuller detail of the circumstances connected with the claims of the Clergymen, whose names are thereunto appended, as claimants for arrears of Salary.

The undersigned represent, that in the early settlement of Upper Canada, whenever a missionary was sent from the Mother Country, two-thirds of his Salary were usually paid by the Imperial Government, and one-third by the "Venerable the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts."

In the year 1813, Earl Bathurst proposed to the Society, that instead of granting a portion of the Salary of each Missionary as he was appointed, the Government would grant to the Society an Annual Sum of £16,000 Sterling, to aid in sustaining Clergymen, as Missionaries, in British North America.

The Society accepted the proposal, and thus became in effect merely the *Agent or Medium of the Government*, for the distribution of that sum, that the Society on the *full faith* of the continuance of that annual Parliamentary grant of £16,000 Sterling, made engagements at various times with the Missionaries, assuring them the *full Salary* of £200 Sterling, per annum; together with any advantages which they might derive from the possession of *Glebes*; while the people were expected and required to build Churches, and erect or provide Parsonages, for the Missionaries.

These engagements continued to be made by the Society, or their Agent and Representative in Canada, the Bishop of the Diocese, and usually on the same terms, until the year 1830, when the Society passed a General Resolution, that its *future* Missionaries should not receive a Salary to exceed £150 Sterling per annum, nevertheless, the Bishop of Quebec, as the Representative of the Society in Canada, and having no doubt discretionary power, did make special promises of £200 Sterling per annum, to some whose names are appended to the Petition, and on the faith of which, they were induced to leave their native Country; while others of the Petitioners represent, that they were at the time Students for Holy Orders, under the express promise or expectation, that when ordained, they would also receive the same Salary; that this state of things continued to exist until the Parliamentary Grant was reduced in 1832, and finally ceased in 1834.

By the discontinuance of this grant, the Venerable Society was compelled to announce to its Missionaries, the inability of the Society to pay the Clergy their Salaries out of its own income, this announcement naturally caused great anxiety, and the Missionaries immediately represented to the Society and to the Government, the extreme hardship of their position, the Society also strongly urged the claims of the Missionaries, to whom they contended that the faith of the Crown was virtually pledged. The Society in its Report for 1833, page 37, thus refers to these transactions:—"The Clergy had accepted their appointments in full confidence that the Society would be enabled to make good the stipulated salaries, and to pay the pensions offered by His Majesty's Government in 1813. They had in many instances left their native land, and settled down in the wilderness, with the most implicit reliance on the fulfilment of these engagements." Their representations for relief were strengthened by the statements forwarded by the *Colonial Authorities*, both Ecclesiastical and Civil. The justice of the claim was admitted by His Majesty's Government, and they have concluded an arrangement with the Society, by which the "more immediate and urgent wants of the Clergy will be supplied."

The arrangement thus referred to, was to the following effect: The Imperial Government represented to the Society, that in Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, and a part of New Brunswick, there were Colonial resources available, from which they could pay the Missionaries, and accordingly they proposed to take these Missionaries from the Society's charge, if the Society would pay the Missionaries in Lower Canada, Newfoundland, and other parts of British North America. To this arrangement the Society at once consented, and the Missionaries in Upper Canada were accordingly transferred to the Government, and ceased to have any further connection with the Society. The Government, upon examining the means at their disposal in Upper Canada, found them inadequate to meet the full amount of their Salaries, which the Missionaries had previously enjoyed, and which had been pledged to them for life. The Government, therefore, while they fully admitted the justice of our claims, and recognized the principle of protecting from loss of income, those who were actually employed, yet at the same time found themselves obliged from the insufficiency of the means at their disposal in Upper Canada, to reduce the Salaries of the Missionaries to 85 per cent of their former amount, in other words allowing them only £170, instead of £200 Sterling. From the language used by the Government of the day we learn the view which it took of the nature of its obligations to the Missionaries. The Right Honorable E. G. Stanley (now Lord Derby), at that time Secretary of State for the Colonies, thus expresses himself, "On a review of all the representations which have reached him, Mr. Stanley cannot but regard it as much to be lamented that the Missionaries should not receive the *emolument* of which the expectation was held out to them, when they proceeded to the Colonies. The principle of protecting persons actually in employment from loss was sanctioned by Parliament in the case of the rest of the North American Clergy, and although there are unfortunately not the means of carrying this rule fully into effect in the case of the Missionaries, Mr. Stanley feels the justice of acting upon it so far as circumstances will permit." * * * "Mr. Stanley is constrained to acknowledge, that considering the limited means at its disposal, the Government cannot with propriety engage to provide the full amount of the Salaries of the Missionaries in Upper Canada, but he would not on that account abstain from making such an effort on behalf of the Clergy, as is practicable and commensurate with the means which the Government can command," and he then goes on to shew how, "though

"not without difficulty," a "payment of 85 per cent," might be made "on the entire amount of the Salaries" of the Missionaries. From this statement it appears very evident, that the Imperial Government fully admit the justice of the claims of the Missionaries to the full amount of their Salaries, and only defend the reduction of those Salaries on the plea of necessity, arising from the inadequacy of the funds at their disposal in the Colony. If they had possessed the means, it is apparent beyond all doubt, that they would have paid the full amount, to which in truth, the Faith of the Crown was in a measure pledged, by paying 85 per cent of the original Salaries, and urging solely inability arising from insufficiency of funds to meet the full amount, the Government, as stated in the Petition, admitted the equity of the claim for the full amount of 100 per cent, and moreover justified the expectation that at some future period, the loss sustained by the reduction of 15 per cent, would be made good to them. They were further led to entertain and cherish this expectation from the language of their then excellent Bishop, the late pious Doctor Stewart, that Venerable Bishop, acting as the medium of communication between the Government and his Clergy, when announcing the reduction of our Salaries, held out to us the hope, that whenever the income of the Clergy Reserve Fund would admit of an increase of our Salaries, they would be again restored to their original amount. To this hope the Missionaries have ever clung, and never have they relinquished the full conviction, that their claims for arrears of Salary, and a restoration to their original incomes were good in equity against the Government, on whose faith they had relied, and whose inability to pay their full Salaries, had subjected them to an annual loss of £54 8s. 9d. Currency. For the reduction in their incomes was not merely from £200 Sterling to £170 Sterling; but they suffered the further loss of the difference between £200 British and £170 Provincial Sterling. The claims of the older Clergy are, ~~however~~ ^{the difference is} only for £30 British Sterling a year, from July 1st, 1833, to July 1st 1834, and to be placed for the future on their original Salary of £200 Sterling. ^{and equal to £54.9.0 by}

From the preceding statement it is apparent that there are three general classes of claimants, comprising in all about twenty-five, and they ask in the first instance for an opportunity of establishing their respective claims before a Committee of your Honorable House, upon whose Report if favourable, as they trust it will be, they will expect from the justice of the House that redress, to which they conceive that they are justly entitled.

They feel it moreover their duty to state that there are several Widows and Children of Clergymen deceased, who were on the Society's list of Missionaries prior to 1833, who will also be entitled to claim arrears, for longer or shorter periods from that date, to the period of their husbands' deaths respectively; the number of these is not exactly known to the undersigned, but their cases cannot be many, nor the sums claimed by them of any large amount.

It would be tedious to relate the various efforts, which at successive periods, the Petitioners have made for the recovery of their just rights, suffice it to remark, that while they were preparing to renew their applications, the subject of the Clergy Reserves was again brought before the Imperial Parliament, the result of which was the passing of the late Imperial Act, in which express reservation was made of the rights of existing incumbents, and especially where the faith of the Crown was concerned. Now the undersigned trust, that it is apparent from the preceding statements, and the documents referred to, that the faith of the Crown was originally pledged to the Missionaries; that the Imperial Government admitted the justice of their claims, and only pleaded their inability, from the Colonial resources at their command, to make good the full amount of their Salaries. The petitioners therefore feel, that their claims justly come within the Spirit of the reservation of rights made in the late Imperial Act, and therefore they pray the Legislature to give to their claims that favourable consideration to which they believe that they are justly entitled.

HENRY PATTON,
B. CRONYN,
WM. McMURRAY.

Quebec, 18th October, 1854.